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**COMMENT OF THE DAY**

**Mau Mau Problem**

MR. Oliver Lyttelton's admission in the House of Commons this week that the situation in Kenya had become worse merely confirmed what the news of the day made apparent. The expectations of Mau Mau terrorism being quickly stamped out by strong punitive measures have not been fulfilled. The Mau Mau society has a much stronger grip on the native population than was suspected when it first began operations, and there are disconcerting signs that the Kikuyus are unwilling to resist the coercive influence of the terrorists. Recriminations against the Authorities for allowing the secret society to develop and flourish serve no useful purpose at this time. Nevertheless it is a matter for wonder that the Kenya Government did not possess fuller information about the existence of the Mau Mau in the early stages of its development; or if it did possess the knowledge, more energetic measures were not taken immediately to render the organisation innocuous. A situation has now been created where it is necessary to apply the practice of communal punishment and mass arrests in order to wrest power from the Mau Mau. This type of action has earned the criticism of Mr. Griffiths, former Labour Colonial Secretary, who sees in it the danger of turning the whole of the Kikuyu tribe against the British authorities as well as the white settlers in Kenya and other parts of East Africa.

THE fact that such extreme measures have had to be adopted also suggests that the Government's attempts to win the active co-operation of the tribal chiefs have not met with a substantial measure of success. It is not difficult to appreciate the dilemma which confronts the Kenya Government. It is up against a well organised secret society which finds it easy to prey on the superstitious susceptibility of the natives to such a degree that even those most willing to remain loyal to the Authorities find themselves driven by fear to accept the dictates of the Mau Mau. It has thus become virtually impossible to distinguish between willing and active members of the Mau Mau and those natives who have been coerced into the movement, and the wholesale round-up of Kikuyus together with the confiscation of their cattle appears to be the only action left which will enable the Government effectively to suppress the Mau Mau. Nevertheless it must appear to remain an important responsibility of the Administration to continue to seek the assistance of the loyal tribal chiefs in exerting to the full their influence over the natives to resist the coercive activities of the Mau Mau. For if the Government loses the confidence of the loyal tribesmen, the task of eradicating Mau Mauism may become impossible.

**Commonwealth Conference Begins**

**NOT A CRISIS MEETING SAYS CHURCHILL**

London, Nov. 27. The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, told the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting here tonight that their talks would be vital for the future prosperity of the Commonwealth.

In a 10-minute address of welcome to the statesmen of eight overseas countries, Mr. Churchill declared that they were about to embark on a planning conference—not a crisis meeting.

This was the difference between the present gathering and the previous postwar Commonwealth finance conferences, Mr. Churchill said.

After Mr. Churchill's address of welcome, all the heads of delegations made brief replies.

**Astor's \$974,700 Estate**

London, Nov. 27. Viscount Astor left a British estate of \$974,700, the bulk of it going to the tax collector, his eldest son and his Virginia-born wife, Lady Nancy Astor.

The will of the New York-born nobleman, who died on September 30 at 73, was filed for probate today but made no mention of his American fortune, founded by his German immigrant great grandfather, John Jacob Astor.

Death duties took \$509,183—more than half the total. The eldest son, the third Viscount, gets the residue after generous provision for Lady Astor.

Viscount Astor, best known as a newspaper and race horse owner, wrote a special clause in his will disinheriting any children who are not Protestants.

The English will left nothing to his four younger children, who were provided for out of the American estate.

The Viscount named his brother, John Jacob Astor, Chairman of the London Times, together with the third Viscount and other relatives to administer the estate.

He ordered them to use as much cash as they deemed necessary to meet "the accurate requirements" of his widow, who was Britain's first woman Member of Parliament.—Associated Press.

**Disastrous Nairobi Fire**

Nairobi, Nov. 27. Pillars of smoke rose a thousand feet over Nairobi tonight as a raging fire consumed a market in the industrial suburb, where the body of an African leader was found hacked to pieces earlier today.

The fire swept through the shanty town of wooden shacks where African traders sold clothing for other goods.

Europeans and hundreds of African police and firemen fought the flames as they swept the half square mile market.—Reuter.

Mr. Nicholas Havenga of South Africa said the ultimate success of the conference's efforts to restore convertibility of sterling and freer multilateral trade depended largely on the willingness of the United States to face the consequences of her creditor position in relation to the rest of the world.

He said: "When the United Kingdom occupied the position of the world's financial centre and sterling was the generally accepted means of international settlement, we were not faced with a persistent shortage of sterling. This was for the simple reason that the United Kingdom was preparing not only to open its doors to imports from other countries but also to invest its surplus earnings in the development of the resources in the outside world."

Mr. Havenga said conditions had changed materially since then. But unless the efforts to restore the sterling area were making to put its own house in order were matched by a corresponding willingness by the United States to facilitate imports and increase overseas investments, he could see no hope of the world achieving the objectives of the International Monetary Fund and GATT (the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs).

India's Finance Minister, Mr. Chittam Deshmukh, said he was convinced the conference would go down as a landmark in economic history.

"I cannot conceive of such a conference failing," he said. "Sterling has now taken a plunge. It must swim and not sink. A plan must be evolved."

**CONFIDENT**

The Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth met confidently here tonight in the biggest bid yet made to cure the ailing pound sterling and inject new life to world trade.

All, except their Chairman, the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, of Britain, had flown thousands of miles through bad weather to take part in a today conference, which may affect the wealth and happiness of a quarter of the world's population.

Today's meeting lasted for a little over an hour. The second session will be held at the British Treasury tomorrow morning.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, had even left a sick bed to journey 12,000 miles to talks, which were described as "the most important Empire meeting for 20 years."

The nations represented are: Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Colonies.

The delegations of two countries, India and South Africa, are

headed by their Finance Ministers, because their Prime Ministers, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Daniel Malan, were unable to come to London.

**FIRST TASK**

The statesmen held their meeting in the Cabinet room at No. 10 Downing Street, Mr. Churchill's official residence. Their task tonight was to agree on procedural arrangements so that the conference can get down right away tomorrow to the job of drawing up a master plan for putting the sterling area economy on a firm footing.

Before sitting round the table the delegation leaders, who are accompanied by 20 other ministers and teams of advisers, were filmed by television and newscameras. Each in turn exchanged greetings with Mr. Churchill before the lenses.

The first Prime Minister to arrive at Downing Street was Mr. Louis St. Laurent of Canada. He was accompanied by his Finance Minister, Mr. Douglas Abbott.

Only a handful of spectators saw the statesmen drive up one by one in their limousines flying the pennants of their respective countries.—Reuter.

**Steel Bill Given 2nd Reading**

London, Nov. 27. The House of Commons by 305 votes to 269 tonight approved the government Bill to restore the state-owned steel industry to private hands.

By this majority of 36 votes, the House gave the Bill its second reading—agreement to its broad principles.

The vote came at the end of a two-day debate.

The Labour party nationalised all the big firms in February 1951. It has said it will nationalise them again when the party returns to power.

Government spokesmen claimed that their proposals would take the industry out of party politics. This would be done through a board which would supervise the industry in the public interest.

The board would be representative of the employers, workers and government.

This was a "middle of the road" concentration of private economic power in Britain.—Reuter.

**Famous London Figure Passes**

London, Nov. 27. They buried Emmy (Lovely Violet) Baker on Thursday. She had been a flower seller in London's Piccadilly Circus for 60 years.

Her voice was familiar to most British radio listeners, because, her cry of "Violet, lovely violets," was part of the introduction to the popular show "In Town Tonight."

Mr. Baker was 78. Her pitch in the Circus has been taken over by her daughter.—Associated Press.

**Opens Oil Pipeline**



Young King Faisal of Iraq performs the inauguration ceremony of the Iraq Oil Petroleum Company's new 30 in. pipeline, at Kirkuk. Present at the ceremony were the King's Uncle, Prince Regent Abdul Ilah and Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Cunningham, chairman of the board of Directors of the company. The new pipeline, which cost \$41,000,000, carries a capacity load of 13,000,000 tons of oil a year over the 555 miles from Kirkuk to Basra on the Mediterranean, and will make good the loss sustained by the enforced cessation of other pipelines.—London Express.

**Bevan Elected To Shadow Cabinet**

London, Nov. 27. Left-wing Labourite Aneurin Bevan was elected on Thursday to the Labour Party's "Shadow Cabinet" in the House of Commons.

Members of this 12-man group will fill Cabinet posts in the event of a change in governments.

Bevan, leader of a group demanding more rigid Socialism at home, had to wait until the second round of voting to win one of the 15 Shadow Cabinet places. He was soundly trounced in the first round balloting last week, when six places were filled.

Bevan and six of his chief lieutenants were candidates. But he was the only one among them to climb into the Parliamentary party's policy-making group.

Bevan, who preaches a doctrine of less British dependence on America, has been at odds with the Moderate leadership of the party, headed by former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, for some years.

He and former President of the Board of Trade, Harold Wilson, quit the Labour government back in April 1951, in a row over the tougher socialism issue.

Wilson was one of the Bevanite candidates who failed to get elected to the Shadow Cabinet.

**IN LAST PLACE**

Of the six elected on Thursday, Bevan came last.

The five others are long-time supporters of Attlee.

Those elected on Thursday, in addition to Bevan, were: Dr. Edith Summerskill, former Health Minister, Emanuel Shinwell, former Defence Minister; Philip Noel Baker, former Commonwealth Relations Minister; Glenville Hall, former Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and Sir Frank Soskice, former Solicitor-General.

The six elected last week were James Griffiths, former Colonial Secretary; Chuter Ede, formerly Home Secretary; Hugh Gitsell, former Chancellor of the Exchequer; Alfred Robens, former Labour Minister; Hugh Dalton, another longtime Chancellor of the Exchequer; and James Callaghan, up-and-coming Labourite junior minister who had the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in Attlee's old administration.

Mr. Attlee, Deputy Leader Herbert Morrison, and Labourite Floor Leader William Whitely, get Shadow Cabinet seats automatically without voting.

One of the big jobs of Shadow Cabinet members is to open

Parliamentary debates for the Opposition. On such occasions their words are taken as the official party viewpoint.

Bevan, who never has shown any repentance for his open attacks on Attlee and the Moderate Socialists, thus is in a strange position.—Associated Press.

**Labour Win Bye-Election**

London, Nov. 27. Labour retained their Parliamentary seat today in the Farnworth division bye-election.

A bye-election was held in the constituency today to fill a seat left vacant by the death of Mr. George Tomlinson, Minister of Education in the former Labour government.

The reports announced tonight gave Labour a reduced majority compared with the last general election.

The result in a straight fight between Labour and Conservative candidates was: Ernest Thornton (Labour) 21,834.

H. Donald-Moore (Conservative) 14,616.

Labour majority of 7,218.

The same seat was won by Labour at the last general election, also, in a straight Labour-Conservative fight with a majority of 8,125.—Reuter.

**Officers Killed In Car Crash**

Augsburg, Germany, Nov. 27. Three United States Air Force officers believed to be from bases in France, were killed early today when their car added into a truck south of here, the Army announced.

The dead have not yet been identified. Their names will be released after next of kin have been notified.—Reuter.

**TRUCE PLAN VOTE POSTPONED**

**Spiteful Speech By Vyshinsky**

United Nations, Nov. 27. The United Nations Political Committee tonight postponed its vote on the Indian compromise Korean peace resolution in the hope of reaching the final ballot tomorrow.

The decision to adjourn without a vote followed one of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky's most invective-laden speeches, in which the Russian Foreign Minister referred to the Australian delegate as a "country bumpkin" and the Canadian as a "lapdog" and rejected the Indian measure again as an "unworthy, rotten resolution."

Despite Mr. Vyshinsky's unyielding opposition, passage of the Indian resolution was assured with overwhelming support and with official confirmation that the United States would vote for it. A minor addition contained in the Danish amendment also was certain to be adopted.

Mr. Vyshinsky held the stage in an otherwise lack-lustre afternoon session. He retreated from the position taken in his previous speeches only by denying angrily that he had sought to impugn in any way India's integrity in introducing the compromise formula.

The Soviet Minister said Mr. Leslie Knox, Munro of New Zealand, had charged that Russia "spurned" the Indian resolution.

"That is incorrect," he stated. "Where did I blasphe my contempt? Only because I rejected the resolution? Did I in any way impugn the honour of the Indian delegation? When the President asked me, I said that Mr. Menon was honest. It was asked of me tactlessly. We should not discuss whether Vyshinsky is honest or Mr. Menon is honest."

Mr. Krishna Menon, who drafted the Indian compromise on instructions from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, served notice that he intended to speak tomorrow afternoon.

**DENIES CONTEMPT**

Mr. Krishna Menon, who drafted the Indian compromise on instructions from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, served notice that he intended to speak tomorrow afternoon.

The Committee chairman, Senator Jose Carlos Muniz, who had hoped to get a vote on the Indian measure today, reluctantly adjourned the 60-nation group.

Eleven speakers were heard today and all, except Mr. Vyshinsky and Mr. Kiselev, his Communist partner from Byelorussia, endorsed the Indian proposal.

Mr. Vyshinsky started by taking issue with Mr. Paul Martin of Canada, whom he accused of indulging in personalities.

"No amount of insults or epithets will affect me in any manner," he said. "I simply disregard them and remember the Krylov fable in my country of the lapdog who barked at an elephant."

"The lapdog said: 'Let all know I am a big shot because I dared to bark at an elephant.' I think rather poor lapdogs have been elected—allegorically speaking, of course."

**COUNTRY BUMPKIN**

Later he turned on the Australian Ambassador, Sir Percy Spender, who had spoken earlier in the debate, and demanded: "Did you come here from a village where no newspapers are published? If you did, we cannot have a discussion. A country bumpkin is a country bumpkin."

Of the resolution itself, Mr. Vyshinsky said: "I warn the Committee against adoption of this unworthy, rotten resolution. There must be some modicum of logic here. This is an attempt to distort reality."

Australia earlier had charged that the Soviet proposal for an immediate ceasefire was an expedient "aimed at holding United Nations prisoners as hostages" so the political ends which the Soviet Union hoped to gain in the Far East could be attained.

Sir Percy Spender lashed out angrily at the newest Soviet peace proposals. He derided amendments to the Indian draft presented by Mr. Vyshinsky.

He said that Russia desired to convey to the world "the impression that the Soviet Union had a monopoly on the desire for peace not only in Korea but in the world at large."

Sir Percy gave his support to the twice-amended resolution, adding that it seemed to hold out some chance for agreement. He acknowledged Russia's unqualified rejection of the plan and said: "It is distressing beyond any words that I am unable of using to find so intransigent an attitude (Contd. on back page Col. 3)

**FRENCH PATROLS PUSH OUT FROM BESIEGED NASAM**

Hanoi, Nov. 27. The Communist besiegers of French-held Nasam allowed the outnumbered defenders to push out patrols today in a cat and mouse game which left the High Command guessing when the main Red assault might come.

Reconnaissance patrols of Algerian riflemen and euro-footed local Thai tribesmen probed "several kilometres" from the isolated French stronghold without meeting the camouflaged enemy, according to a headquarters communiqué.

The only other major activity was a Vietnamese mortar bombardment on one sector of the Nasam defences. It caused small damage among the deeply-entrenched defenders.

French aviation, meanwhile, took advantage of the continued clear weather to attack three Vietnamese regiments gathered in the mountainous Black River jungles 117 miles west of Hanoi.

Footpaths used by Communist coolie columns were bombed and strafed. French planes dropped napalm bombs wherever they could spot the characteristic Vietminh sleeveless padded green jackets.—United Press.

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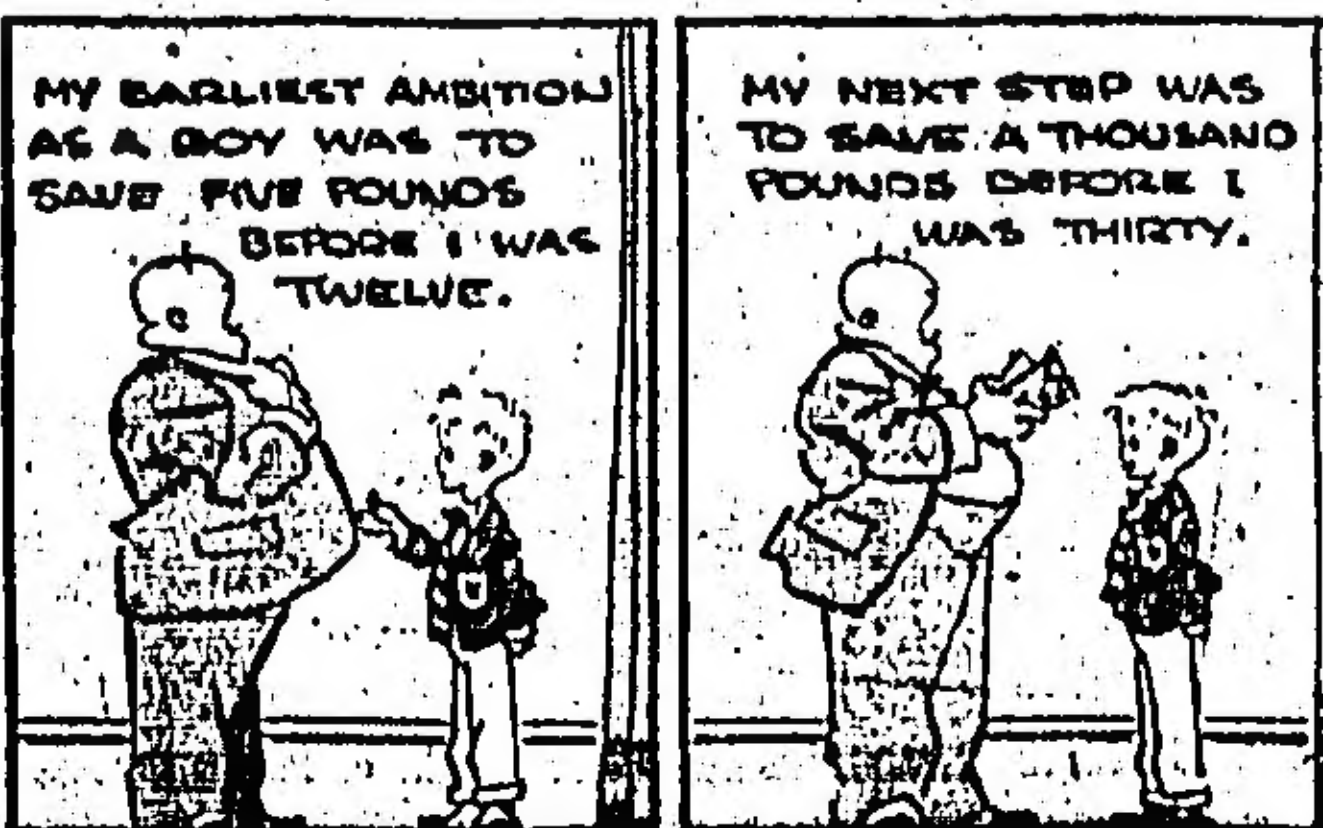
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### POP



### Admission—One Brick

Berlin, Nov. 27. The foundation stone of Berlin's new opera theatre is to be laid in the British sector. Admission to the ceremony—one brick, salvaged from bombed buildings, good enough to be used again.

## RACIAL MYTHS EXPLODED

London, Nov. 27. There is no pure race, no superior race, and there are no absolute and unchangeable race differences, says a UNESCO pamphlet published in London. Based on the findings of three anthropologists (two American, one French) "What is a Race?" it hits hard at racial propaganda with profuse, highly-coloured charts and text in non-technical language. It attacks popular myths that man descends from apes and that "blood will tell." And it claims that mixed-race marriages yield no more abnormal children than non-mixed. Any maladjustments of mixed marriage progeny, it says, have social, not biological reasons.

Both men and monkeys, asserts the pamphlet, sprang from a common stock and are now at the end of an evolutionary process from which the monkeys and later apes, branched off millions of years ago.

HEREDITARY TRAITS Pages of charts show that hereditary traits are not passed on by blood, but by minute particles called "genes." Skin colours are affected by genes and some scientists believe, the pamphlet says, that the "white" race sprang from a common dark origin because of a sudden change in the structure of genes. The isolation of race groups, the pamphlet states, is being broken down by inter-marriage. And it forecasts an increase in mixed marriages as transportation becomes easier and cheaper, as cultural and economic barriers change, and as prejudices decrease.

Of "superior cultures," the pamphlet points out that whether present cultures will continue to flourish will depend on such forces as politics and economics. Science, it says, allows no biological or hereditary reasons for supposing that because the White civilisation is leading in technical development other races have less aptitude for technical skill. "What is a Race?" is based on the work of Professor L. C. Dunne, Columbia University, U.S.A., Professor Otto Klineberg of the same university and Professor Michel Leliris of the Musée de l'Homme, Paris.

TO BE STUDIED London, Nov. 27. The Royal Institute of International Affairs announced tonight that it has initiated a study of race relations, particularly within the British Commonwealth.

The work of the study group is expected to last several years, but it is hoped to prepare a preliminary report for an unofficial conference of Commonwealth representatives in March, 1954.

The Royal Institute is an independent British society for the promotion of greater understanding of international affairs. Its presidents include Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden.

### Labour Official To Tour East

London, Nov. 27. Mr. Saul Rose, the Labour Party's International Secretary, will leave in January for a five-week fact-finding tour of Malaya, Burma, Indo-China, India and Pakistan, the Party decided yesterday. Mr. Rose will attend an Asian Regional Socialist Conference in Rangoon at which the Labour Party leader, Clement Attlee, will be a fraternal delegate.—Reuter.

## PRINCESS MARGARET TO ACCOMPANY THE QUEEN MOTHER TO RHODESIA

Salisbury, Nov. 27. Princess Margaret will accompany the Queen Mother, Queen Elizabeth, to Rhodesia next year for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition. The Queen Mother will open the Exhibition at Bulawayo on July 3.

An official announcement issued by the Southern Rhodesian Government today said: "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, will open the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo on Friday, July 3, 1953. Her Majesty will be accompanied on her visit to Southern Rhodesia by Princess Margaret." The announcement that the Queen Mother would open the exhibition was made in London.

### Gifts From Hongkong At Fair In London

London, Nov. 27. Gifts from Hongkong and Central Tanganyika lent a colourful note to the annual "Missionary Market" Fair held in London.

On the Chinese stall green Canton porcelain figures and wine brocade smoking-jackets made a splash of colour against the spotless white of hand-embroidered handkerchiefs and fine lawn tablecloths—all made in China.

And a set of carved ivory service rings, leather slippers, gaily embroidered in coloured silks, and hand-embroidered blouses, pillow-cases and tray cloths, all attracted attention.

A polished mahogany Ma Jong set added an authentic Chinese touch.

On the African stall most interesting exhibits were small wooden animals, carved by a crippled teacher at Dodoma boys' school, and brushes made of eel skin by the girls of Myumi school in Central Tanganyika.

Straw baskets and wooden paper knives—all made in Tanganyika—were also on sale. Other stalls represented Missions to the Sudan, Gibraltar, Jerusalem and Europe. Most of the gifts displayed on these stalls had been contributed by people in Britain. Proceeds of the Fair will be sent to Missions overseas.—London Express Service.

### New MTBs For Royal Navy

London, Nov. 27. The first two motor-torpedo boats of the Royal Navy to be powered by gas turbines in combination with diesel engines will be completed for service shortly.

They will soon be going for hull tests to H. M. Hornet, the Coastal Forces base at Gosport, Hampshire, commanded by Captain W. G. Parry, R.N., where all regular trials and experiments are carried out on the "little ships."

The new MTBs are similar in every respect except that one, the Bold Pioneer, is a hard chine or flat-bottomed boat, and the other, the Bold Pathfinder, is of the normal round bilge type. The respective advantages of the two designs have been the subject of much controversy in recent years in maritime circles. The Pathfinder has two funnels, is not quite so fast as the Pioneer, but it is claimed that it can go to sea in any weather.

Both craft carry a peacetime complement of two officers and sixteen ratings, and are armed with four 21-inch torpedo tubes and one small gun. The Pioneer's beam is 25 ft. 6 in. against Pathfinder's 20 ft. 6 in. and their lengths are respectively 121 ft. and 122 ft. 8 in.

On September 26, but this is the first mention of Princess Margaret's visit.

The Exhibition, which will last three months, will be open to the public on June 1, a date which was fixed before the date of Queen Elizabeth II's coronation was known.

The official opening ceremony will thus be about a month after the start of the show. TOURIST TRIPS

The Exhibition is to commemorate the centenary of the British Empire pioneer, Cecil Rhodes, whose grave is in the Matopo hills of Southern Rhodesia. It will also mark the 60th anniversary of the British occupation of Matabeleland, of which Bulawayo is the main centre. It will cost £500,000 to put up, but the organisers hope to balance running cost by admission fees and exhibit contracts.

About three quarters of a million people are expected to see the exhibition, and air transport companies are organising special tourist trips to Rhodesia at reduced rates.

SADLERS WELLS All governments south of the Sahara are taking part in the Exhibition, and the United Kingdom will have her own pavilion. There will be a pavilion to cost 3,200 people, the largest in Southern Rhodesia.

An international regatta on the Zambesi River, first international event on this river since the world sculling championship in 1908, is planned with teams from Britain, the United States and other countries. A big athletic meeting will also be held.

Sir John Berbrohl and the Halle Orchestra, which he conducts, have been invited for a season of orchestral concerts, and the Sadlers Wells Theatre Ballet has accepted an invitation. A guards regimental band will also attend.—Reuter.

### The Train From Mars Makes Exciting Debut

Rome, Nov. 27. The new Rome-Milan express, which is so modern in conception and appearance that it is called "the train from Mars," reached a speed of 150 m.p.h. during its trial run and then broke down.

Everything was going well until the express took a bend without slowing down, near Reggio, in North Italy. Then the bogie wheels came off, hit the overhead cable and bounced back, smashing the front window and injuring the driver.

Engineer Alberto d'Arbela, who had designed the train.

"The train from Mars" can carry 100 passengers, and is provided with a restaurant, a bath, a telephone office, souvenir shops, a radio for every seat and two rooftop observation cars.

### Picasso Designs A New Dove

Paris, Nov. 27. Famed Spanish-born painter Pablo Picasso has designed a new dove of peace for the forthcoming Communist-sponsored Peace Congress in Vienna.

The new one, as shown in a drawing published today in the Communist newspaper, Ce Soir, shows an ordinary fat-looking dove, wings spread and in flight.

The old Picasso dove, distributed by the Communists by the millions, was not in flight, and bore an olive branch in its beak.—Associated Press.

### Mme Nahas Fooled Egyptian Society

Cairo, Nov. 27. So Madame Zelnab Nahas, once termed Egypt's most beautiful woman, was fooling them all along.

At Cairo's brilliant receptions even the wives of diplomats and wealthy industrialists used to stare at — and envy — her fabulous jewels.

They used to wonder how she got them. Now, Madame Nahas has revealed the secret. They were either imitations, or worse still, borrowed. Who says so? Why, Madame herself.

The old World Party leader's wife told investigating officials this when they arrived to open her safe and ask her how she acquired her wealth. The safe was full of imitation jewellery, but contained only one genuine diamond clip. This, a gift from the Aga Khan, was worth £800, she asserted.

Questioned about the real jewels she gaily wore at glittering parties when her husband was Prime Minister, she answered: "I borrowed them from jewellers and returned them immediately afterwards."

And she added: "It was my desire to shine at the receptions. But the jewels were either fakes or not mine."

### New Liners Will Aid Empire Trade

London, Nov. 27. Four new Atlantic liners will be built and in service from Britain to Canada within the next four years—evidence of the shipping companies' faith in the future development of Empire trade.

Work on two of these 22,500-ton streamlined passenger ships will start early in the New Year. The plans of these ships were prepared months ago, and they contain many new features. Mr. A. C. MacDonald, managing director of Canadian Pacific Steamships, has signed the \$14,000,000 contract for two vessels.

Each of the liners will carry 250 first-class and 800 tourist-class passengers and "special cargo." Two new Cunard liners for the Canadian trade are building on the Clyde, but they will be slightly smaller than those ordered for Canadian Pacific.

The first new Cunarder will be launched next year and in service by the summer of 1954, and the other in the spring of 1955.

Lisbon, Nov. 27. Hilario Felipe Marques, 65, Captain of Portugal's largest liner, the 21,750-ton Vera Cruz, died on board last night as the vessel approached Sao Vicente, Cape Verde, en route from Brazil to Lisbon.—Associated Press.

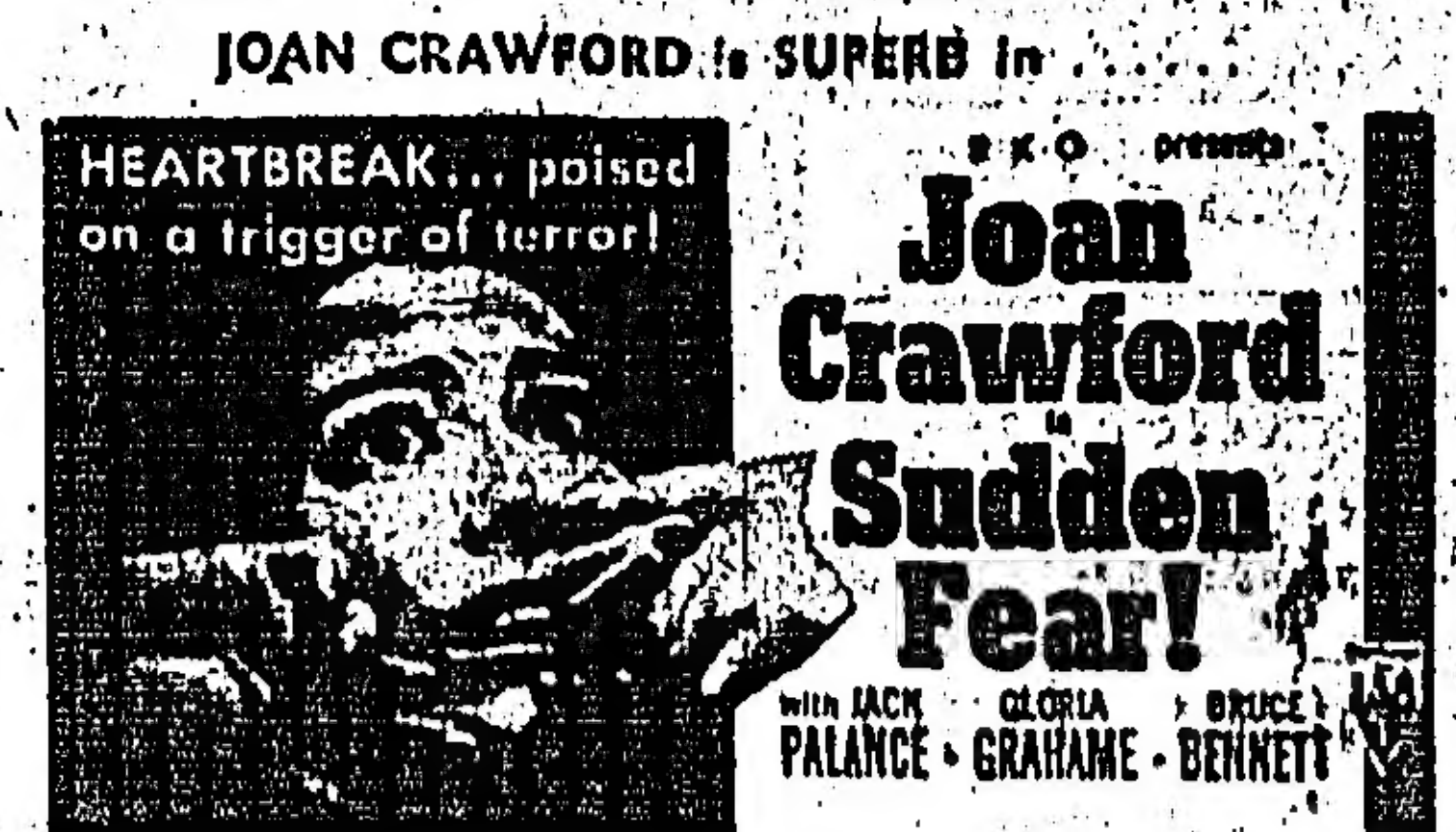
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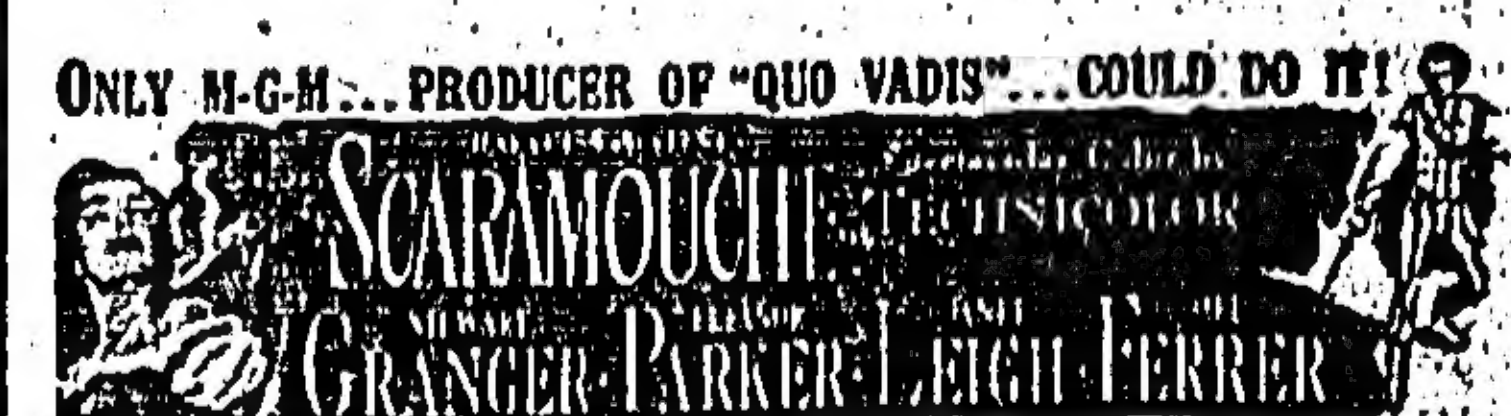
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# APPREHENSION IN BALKANS JEWISH COMMUNITY

## Austrian Goods - For Far East

PI As Centre Of Distribution

Manila, Nov. 27.

An Austrian trade mission official said yesterday "The Philippines has been selected as the focal point of distribution for Austrian products in the Far East."

Dr. W. Braunels, Austrian paper and chemical industry expert, said the Philippines has been selected because of the remarkable progress attained by the Philippine Government in eliminating the Huk problem.

He referred to the Communist-led Hukbalahaps who have constantly threatened the country's internal security since the end of the war.

The six-man Austrian trade mission is headed by Dr. Carl Bollinger, counsellor of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Braunels said the Philippines is a rich source of raw materials. Austria, he said, must seek additional outlets for her products because sales to European and American countries are not enough to absorb the output of its factories.

"Government and business officials of our country have agreed to make the Philippines the first trading point of Austria in the Far East because of the great progress made by the Philippines in recent years," Dr. Braunels said.

Austria hopes to eventually establish diplomatic relations with the Philippines, Dr. Braunels said. But the mission is here mainly to tie the first "little knots" toward establishing a permanent trade programme between the two countries. — Associated Press.

## POLICE CHIEF TO STAY

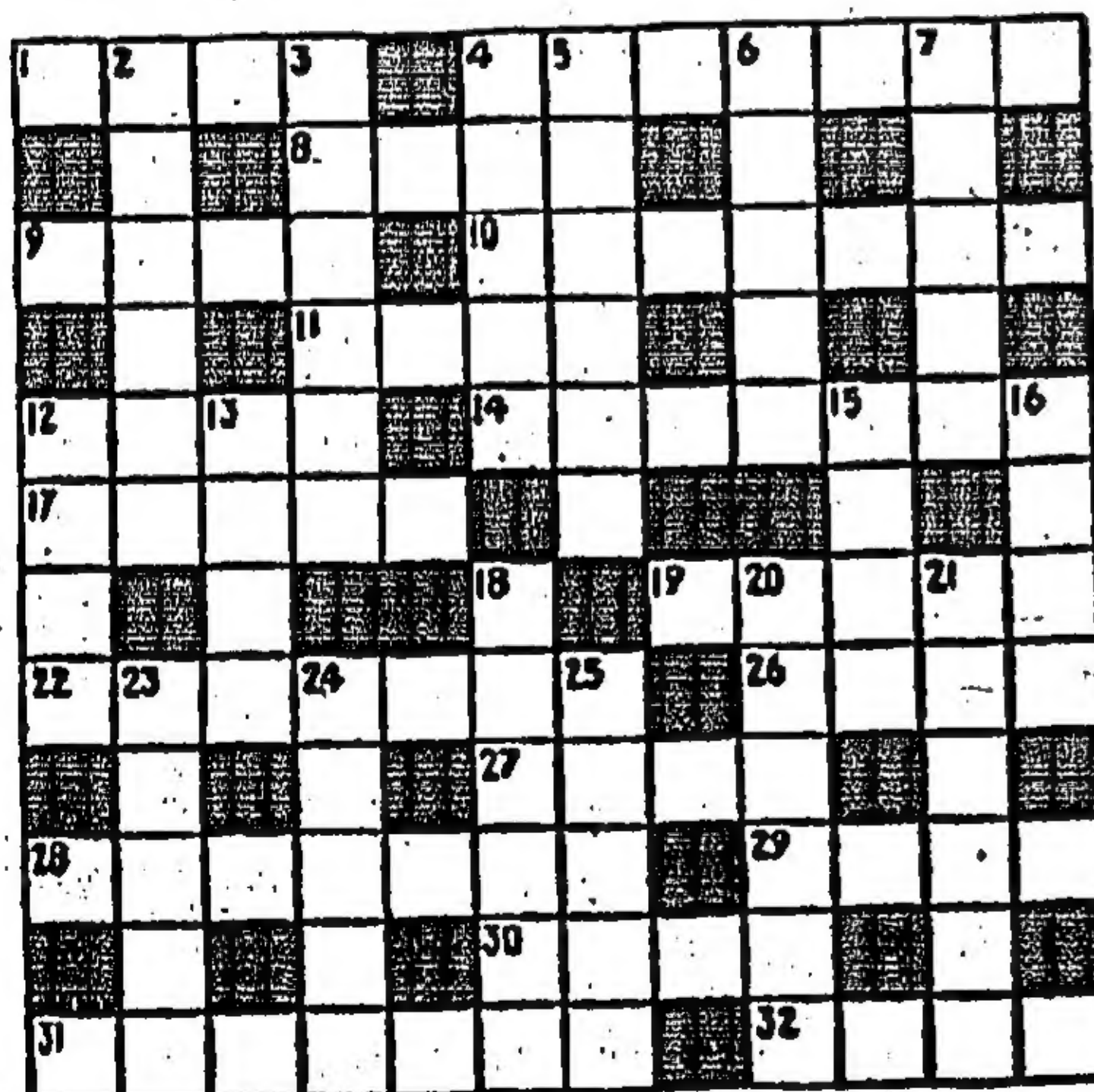
London, Nov. 27.

London's Police Commissioner, Col. Arthur Young, is to remain in charge of Malaya's police force for another two months as from February, 1953, it was announced today.

Early this year, the London City Corporation granted Col. Young leave of absence for one year to go to Malaya.

The Corporation's decision to extend this period was in response to a request by the Colonial Office that Col. Young should be allowed to stay in Malaya a further three months to deal with certain new work which had arisen. — Reuter.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS:**
- Benevolent (4).
  - Generous gift (7).
  - Chilled (4).
  - Epochs (4).
  - Talkative (7).
  - Nobleman (4).
  - Speed trial (4).
  - Coffee in (7).
  - Grown-up (5).
  - Dance (5).
  - Command (7).
  - Stalk (4).
  - Chime (4).
  - Sale (7).
  - Egress (4).
  - Foot part (4).
  - Moro cherry (7).
  - Flague (4).
- DOWN:**
- Raid (6).
  - Scatter (6).
  - Assembly (5).
  - Bedecks (6).
  - Measure (5).
  - Healing ointment (5).
  - Grate (4).
  - Heal (4).
  - Torn (4).
  - Fate (4).
  - Resist (6).
  - Slumbering (6).
  - Brilliant person (6).
  - Itinerary (5).
  - Provide for (5).
  - Voice (5).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:** Across: 1. Appeal, 5. Satan, 8. Besom, 9. System, 10. Lucid, 11. Total, 12. Amid, 13. Cease, 14. Delate, 15. Leases, 20. Stern, 22. Dodo, 23. Again, 25. Pause, 26. Cobalt, 27. Error, 28. Bliss, 29. Netted. Down: 1. Abolition, 2. Possible, 3. Abek, 4. Removers, 6. Amulet, 7. Amless, 14. Aeronaut, 15. Exported, 16. Dangers, 17. Lexicon, 18. Erases, 21. Tran, 24. More.

## Kenyatta Off To Court



Jomo Kenyatta, former President of the Kenya African Union, walks between armed policemen on an isolated Kenya courthouse where he was charged with managing the unlawful Mau Mau secret society. Two other Africans were also charged with being members of Mau Mau. Kenyatta was detained a month ago, and was remanded on his appearance in court for another week. — Express Photo.

## Dulles' Attitude On Bases In Japan

Washington, Nov. 27.

John Foster Dulles, who will be Secretary of State under Mr. Dwight Eisenhower, believes the United States must continue to have strong air and sea bases in Japan and surrounding islands so long as the "cold war" continues.

This was reported by sources close to Mr. Dulles, who also said the new Secretary of State considers Japan one of the principal bastions against further Communist expansion in the Far East.

Mr. Dulles has been the exponent of the principle of having large air striking power available to deter the Soviet Union if it decides to move in any direction.

He is known to believe that Japan offers one of the most advantageous places, geographically speaking, for this sort of retaliatory action.

It was Mr. Dulles who worked out the mutual security treaty which Japan, the United States and 49 other nations signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951.

This was not an idle gesture as far as Mr. Dulles is concerned because he felt strongly that the fate of the two countries would be closely entwined for many years to come.

## ECONOMIC NEEDS

He wanted to see, according to those who know him, an arrangement within the framework of which the Japanese could work out their destiny without too much interference from their previous enemies.

Mr. Dulles is, and has been, a strong opponent of the idea of punitive action against former enemies. This stems from his participation in the Versailles Peace Conference.

He is convinced that the action of the Allies at that time, when they insisted on punishing Germany rather than helping her, gave rise to the situation in which Adolf Hitler was able to raise his legions to march into the Rhineland in 1934.

Mr. Dulles brings to his job as Secretary of State considerable knowledge of Japan and deep understanding of its problems.

It is expected that Japan's economic needs will receive sympathetic hearing during his tenure. — United Press.

## Coronation Impressions Being Filmed

London, Nov. 27.

Commonwealth countries will see an artist's impression of the Coronation ceremony in a film now being made. The impressions, which include a picture of the crowning of the Queen by the Archbishop of Canterbury, are being painted by Mr. James Gardner.

The film has been commissioned by the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office, and will be ready by December 20.

It will trace the history of the coronation from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day and portray the significance of the various aspects of the ceremony. The story will be told through pictures of manuscripts, lithographs, paintings and photographs.

This has meant research at Westminster Abbey and the British Museum, where old manuscripts and prints have been combed for coronation references.

The film, which is timed to run for about 15 minutes, will have a commentary by a "Times" reader-writer.

# Adenauer's Decisive Victory In Vote On Peace Treaties

## THUMPING MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT

Bonn, Nov. 27.

The Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, today cleared a major Parliamentary hurdle to ratification of the treaties to bring West Germany into Europe's anti-Communist alliance.

Reversing its vote of last week, the Bundestag (Lower House) decided by a convincing majority to give final consideration to the treaties in a three-day debate starting next Wednesday.

Observers said the thumping 220 to 100 vote for Dr. Adenauer assured ratification next week.

The controversial treaties, known as the Bonn Conventions, would end the Allied occupation and create a German armed force for a six-nation army in a European Defence Community.

Signed last May, the treaties have been ratified by the United States and Britain but not France.

French quarters have repeatedly voiced fears that the international army plan does not provide sufficient safeguards against the resurgence of a German national army.

The bitter Franco-German feud over the future status of the rich Saar territory lying between the two countries has not helped relations between Paris and Bonn.

## REBELS RETURN

The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, predicted recently that France would ratify the Bonn treaties after a rough Parliamentary passage in coming months. He did not, however, rule out the possibility of proposed amendments to them.

Alarms spread through West German ranks last week when the Bundestag voted down Dr. Adenauer's proposal for immediate debate and ratification of the treaties. The Chancellor's three-party coalition split wide open on the issue, which lost by 13 votes.

Observers said then that Dr. Adenauer suffered a second defeat on the motion his Government could not survive and the treaties might not be approved for months, if ever.

Today, 18 of the 20 coalition rebels fell back in line with Dr. Adenauer's policies. Two Free Democrats still held out for postponing ratification.

Government leaders in the Bundestag had sent out emergency calls by telephone and telegram for attendance at the tense session.

## ADENAUER ARGUMENT

The Social Democratic (Socialist) Opposition also rallied its members in a call even to "the sick and the lame."

The Opposition demanded that ratification be delayed until the Federal Constitutional Court rules next month on whether the treaties are constitutional.

The courts' hearings have been delayed by the illness of the Foreign Office chief, Herr Walter Hallstein.

The Communists charged that Herr Hallstein, who has undergone surgery for sinus trouble, was suffering from a "diplomatic" illness.

Dr. Adenauer argued against any delay in ratification. He said West Germany must estab-

lish its position firmly on such momentous international questions before the new United States Administration completes its foreign policy.

## CALLED TO ORDER

The 75-year-old Chancellor sat on the Government bench through the critical debate.

When the vote was announced he did not flicker an eye-lash in recognition of his triumph.

The Communist and Rightist deputies were both called to order in the noisy debate.

Three times a Communist member, Herr Heinz Renner, was ordered to stop speaking for railing against the "terror of the war treaties."

The Right-wing Independent, Herr von Thadden, brought howls of protest when he described the "two treaties as 'filthy little trifles.'"

## Wedding Of A Gypsy "Princess"

Tarascon, Nov. 27.

Gypsies from all parts of France and some from Spain today attended the wedding of a gypsy "princess" at Tarascon, the little town on the Rhone which was the home of Alphonse Daudet's hero, Tartarin.

Rosine Soles, 17-year-old daughter of Joseph Soles, France's gypsy "king," was married to Francois Mathieu Rayes, 18-year-old grandson of "Patarch" Antoine Francois Rayes.

Thousands of people lined the streets as the colourful procession, headed by the black-hatted bride on her father's arm, walked from the Town Hall where the civil wedding took place to the little church which was too small for the crowd of Press photographers, cameramen and others.

Several hundred guests, including visitors from Spain, sat down to a monster banquet in a Tarascon restaurant after which the newly-weds left for Toulouse and Paris — by car. — Reuter.

## Jap Envoy To Spain

Madrid, Nov. 27.

Mr. Shinichi Shirasaka, first Japanese Ambassador to Spain since Spain broke off relations with Japan before the end of the last world war, today drove in a State coach, escorted by General Franco's Moorish cavalry guard, to the National Palace, where he presented his credentials to General Franco. — Reuter.

## Woman Missing In Berlin

Berlin, Nov. 27.

A West Berlin woman, journalist, Felicitas Staerk, 39, has been missing since November 8, the West Berlin police revealed today.

They added that they were investigating a possible connection between her disappearance and the kidnapping of the West Berlin lawyer, Walter Linse, last July.

Walter Granow, whom the West Berlin police arrested on November 17 in connection with the Linse case, had for some time lived in the same house as Felicitas Staerk, the police said. Staerk worked for several West Berlin papers. — Reuter.

## Sister Kenny Near Crisis

Brisbane, Nov. 27.

Sister Elizabeth Kenny's doctor expects the famed poliomyelitis specialist, suffering from a blood clot on the brain, to reach a crisis in four or five days but he said her chances of recovery were very slender.

He gave this information in a medical bulletin from her home at Toowoomba, 60 miles west of here.

The physician, Dr. John Ogden, made an urgent appeal for a supply of eight vials of a new drug, Trypsin, which he believes is in Australia. A shipment of the drug is expected to arrive from New York on Saturday but Dr. Ogden said it might come too late.

## Visiting Austin's

London, Nov. 27.

Mr. G. Ashara, President of a Japanese car company, arrived in London today. He will visit the Austin car plant in Birmingham—a return call for a trip made to Tokyo last month by Austin representatives. — Reuter.

## Quake In Pakistan

Peshawar, Nov. 27.

Earthquake shocks of moderate intensity were felt in Peshawar, north Pakistan, today, but no loss of life or property was reported. They lasted only a few seconds. — Reuter.

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Well, if those clever scientists maintain their present rate of progress this is probably the last experiment we shall have to wait to be told the result of!!

## Coronation And The Weather

By J. W. TAYLOR

ALL over London there are signs of preparation for the Coronation. One real concern of the organisers concerning the out-of-doors part of it is the weather, which meteorologists who will come to their aid can only predict in general terms, with a large margin of error. Let us take a glimpse at past Coronation weather:

King George VI—May 1937—Fine and overcast; cold;

King George V—June 1911—Stiff winds; occasional heavy or torrential rain;

King Edward VII—August 1902—Bright, warm sunshine. (This was a postponed date from the original one of June 24, which was also fine);

Queen Victoria—June 1838—Fine weather with few small showers.

Thus it will be seen that the British weather maintained its reputation for fickleness. In fixing the coming Coronation for June 2, the authorities have taken serious note of the opinions of Mr. Buchan which was not done by those who arranged the Coronation of King George VI. Their date of May 12, 1937, involved much comment, for it fell in one of the scheduled dates for Buchan's third cold spell; the day of the Festival of St. Pancras, and the second of the three Ice Saints, the day were thought to be just inviting disaster. The day itself was fine, but it was cold, with overcast skies.

June 2 next year anticipates Buchan's third cold period by seven days and avoids his fourth by 27 days. Buchan's concern has been with temperatures, cold and warm, rather than with wet spells, and his tables indicate only two hot periods—July 12-15 and August 12-15.

No doubt due consideration has also been given to the fact that, in general, June is the brightest part of the year in Britain and ordinarily the driest. It has, however, produced both the most persistent and heaviest rainstorms on record.

From June 13-15, 1903, a heavy downpour in London lasted without a break for nearly 60 hours, and even longer in some Southern Counties. London had its worst thunderstorm rain on June 10, 1917, when 4.03 inches of water fell in two hours in some parts of the city. Yet June of 1925 was about the driest Britain had experienced for two centuries.

Periodical torrents of rain and stiff winds occurred at the Coronation of King George V on June 22, 1911, the previous night being swept by a gale and interspersed with rain so heavy as to tear down bunting and topple over standards, with little improvement at the dawn.

King Edward's Coronation day, August 6, 1902, was a second choice, illness having caused a postponement from the original date of June 24. There was bright, warm sunshine on the day of the actual ceremony, and warm weather on the June date.

Queen Victoria's Coronation on June 28, 1838, was blessed with beautiful weather, interrupted by a few small showers, even though Buchan's fourth cold spell was due to start the next day.

# Behind THE BALDWIN MASK

IN Cabinet Baldwin would ostentatiously close his eyes when foreign affairs were under discussion. "Wake me up," he would say, "when you are finished with that." He could never bring his mind to bear on anything that did not interest him, and foreigners made him peevish or sent him to sleep. SPOONER or later everyone who knew him came round to one word—indolence. No Prime Minister, it was said, ever spent so much time in attendance on the House of Commons. And no Prime Minister ever spent so much in neglecting the other duties of his office. THE Treasury Bench was a safe refuge from party as well as from official duties. He would lunch at the Travellers, where no one wanted anything. He would retire to the Cabinet room and issue with an armful of private letters, proud of his afternoon's work. And the rest of the day would pass, on the Treasury Bench, a little dinner with his faithful Davidson in College-street, a little music, and the Chamber once more. WHAT can you do with a leader who sits in the smoking-room reading the Strand Magazine? one angry colleague asked.

by William Barkley

THE quotation above is from the biography of Stanley Baldwin by G. M. Young. The newspapers were often accused of being unkind to Baldwin. They never passed such a harsh judgment as in these words from a friendly biographer specially chosen for the task by Baldwin himself.

"He asked me, somewhat languidly I thought, whether I would care to write his life," says Mr Young. And languidly has Mr Young written it.

The lazy-bug which Baldwin injected into all his colleagues seems to have touched Mr Young too. He is known as a vigorous and stylish critic. But this book (published by Rupert Hart-Davis at 21s.) is limp and tired.

Mr Young was always a great admirer of Baldwin's capacity for speaking simple English to simple Englishmen. On this side he does justice—and more than—to Baldwin.

But one gets the impression when with warmth and enthusiasm he looked beyond the mask he was struck with horror to find nothing at all. True, he was badly let down. He counted on access to vast numbers of personal papers. But "Baldwin kept no diary, circulated no memoranda to his colleagues, rarely wrote a political letter, still more rarely kept a copy of anything he did write."

**THE MAN who sacked a king**

NOT that the book lacks interest. Not at all.

For instance, we learn that in 1923, when Baldwin stamped an election on narrow insular Protection on which the Tories were defeated, Lord Salisbury (the present marquis's father) and Lord Halifax (then Edward Wood) were among the free traders in the Government.

They met under Salisbury. Halifax carried their protests to Baldwin. Baldwin kept them in his Government while going to the country on Protection.

Viscount Samuel's agreement to disagree on this question in 1922 was anticipated by ten years with this difference: Samuel's conduct was open and public, Salisbury's and Halifax's behaviour is news to us today.

Then, to jump to the Abdication, Baldwin told the House of Commons that he had never used any influence at all save to keep the King on his throne. But Mr Young says: "Speaking later to a friend, Baldwin said: 'Only time I was frightened. I thought he might change his mind.'"

It would be nice to know the friend to whom this revelation was made. It is a confession that Baldwin drove the King from the throne. A weakness of the book is that it depends on anonymous statements, rarely giving us sources.

Sir Walter Monckton was the King's man in this crisis. It will be news to him that, according to Mr Young, both "King and Prime Minister throughout placed entire and well-deserved confidence" in him. Up to that time Baldwin is generally believed not to have known Monckton at all.

Yet we find Monckton during the war meeting Baldwin at Lord Davidson's house, so that apparently between the fall of the King and the fall of Baldwin, Monckton and Baldwin became friends.

Apparently in the earlier years of the war Baldwin was afraid to go to London lest

he should be subjected to physical violence. Mr Young writes: "After the fall of France, Baldwin was advised or warned not to come to London."

Then he adds these remarkable words in quotation marks: "They hate me so." No explanation vouches for the quotation.



marks. Are these Baldwin's own words—They hate me so?

Evidently, and we are left to infer that they were spoken to his biographer at one of many sittings, they had together at Ashted Hall and elsewhere.

"The same feeling made itself heard in the House too," Mr Young continues. "The gates at Ashted were of local ironwork, the gift of the constituency, and were not removed in the general drive for iron. One member asked: 'Does not Lord Baldwin need them to protect him from the rage of the people?'"

It was Lord Beaverbrook, as Minister of Supply, who conducted this drive. He wanted those gates but he did not get them. He got all the railings but the gates were left.

When the question was raised in the House it was a Tory member, Captain Alan Graham, who asked: "Is it not very necessary to leave Lord Baldwin in the street in order to protect him from the just indignation of the mob?" (Hansard). We may as well get the story right.

Later in the war Baldwin resumed his visits to London, says Mr Young, and often spoke of the kindness with which Churchill received him at Downing Street.

**THE MAN who hid the truth**

WE learn nothing new from the book of the celebrated events in the autumn of 1922 when the Coalition Government was destroyed. What the author calls L.G.'s "personal rule" was ended, and the Tory Party re-emerged independent.

Mr Young says: "It was not Baldwin's resolution alone (at the Carlton Club) in October 1922) but Baldwin acting on Bonar Law's sense of public duty that brought the Coalition (under Lloyd George) to an end."

This is a great exaggeration of the part Baldwin took. The influence of men like Younger, Leslie Wilson, Wickham Steed, to say nothing of Lord Beaverbrook and a host of important Tories, had just as much effect on Baldwin—probably a great deal more.

The theme connecting the book, however disjointedly, is that Baldwin helped to unite the nation and avert a class war by his delaying tactics in face of the rise of the Socialist Party.

Mr Young invites us to think that this conscious aim of Baldwin's policy explains the gaffe which destroyed Baldwin's public position.

Here are the fateful words spoken at the end of 1926: "Supposing I had gone to the country and said that Germany was seceding and we must rearm. . . . I cannot think of anything that would have made the loss of the election from my point of view more certain."

Some defenders of Baldwin make an attempt to excuse these words. Mr Young gives: "It up. Incomprehensible, he calls them. 'Without going beyond the limits of fair debate an oppo-



ment—even a friend—might say that Baldwin had confessed to concealing the truth in order to win an election."

**THE MAN who paid no heed**

AND, later, of the final years of Baldwin's life: "To have stated everything on that one virtue, integrity; and to know that far and wide throughout his own England men and women under the ruin of death were to gain a few months or years of office, had lied to the people and left them defenceless against their enemies."

Baldwin never afterwards wanted to speak of the election of 1935.

It is shocking to learn now that in the winter 1934-5 a group of high permanent officials in Whitehall got together to express their anxiety to the Cabinet on Britain's unpreparedness.

"The British public should be educated," they wrote, urging the publication of a frank document to counter pacifism and to stress the need for arms.

They prepared a forceful draft. The Cabinet watered it down and finally published a White Paper which was so anemic that the officials protested. It ignored the "wake-up" purpose which they had intended.

**THE MAN who nearly quit**

ONE of the officials wrote personally to Baldwin protesting that this mealy-mouthed emendation destroyed the purpose of the document which ought to be downright in its expression to shake the people out of complacency.

"I trust the Cabinet will address its mind not to gliding the pill for German consumption but to ensuring that the pill provides the effective stimulation so much required by our sluggish-minded people."

Baldwin paid no attention. When Ernest Brown, with a struggle got the T. U. C. to declare in favour of arms in September 1935 — "language prevailed; nothing happened. The springs of action would not flow."

Mr Young says he has sometimes asked himself why Baldwin should have done. And the answer of this friendly biographer, in relation to September 1935 is—he should have resigned!

The book reveals that Baldwin once came nearer to resigning than most people knew. It

by-election at which the Tory candidate had withdrawn on the ground that he could not defend Baldwin. Baldwin told Chamberlain he had decided to resign from Parliament and stand as candidate in the by-election (St. George's, Westminster). The gesture stilled the mutiny. The resignation demand was withdrawn.

And the result? It is the refrain of the book: nothing happened.

**THE MAN whom Laski advised**

POLITICAL connoisseurs will be for ever grateful to Mr Young for one exquisite revelation. Whenever Baldwin was in trouble he received a letter—give you a guess, give you a hundred guesses!—from the late Professor Harold Laski.

Item. When Baldwin first became Prime Minister a philosophical note from Laski with the odd year: "I wish you could have a year free for thought and talk."

Item. Just before Baldwin faced an awkward party meeting at Caxton Hall a letter from Laski wishing him all good wishes and assuring him he was just the man the Socialists wanted as Tory Leader.

Item. When Baldwin carried a vote of confidence in his leadership, a letter from Laski: "We who are academic Socialists rejoice in your great victory as though it were that of a personal friend."

At which point I, too, give it up.

Mr Young must not be disappointed if he is accused of failing to find the secret of the Baldwin Sphinx. Maybe there is no secret.

Maybe the answer to the riddle, if there is one, is in these odd words of the typical Englishman when Baldwin once remarked: "There are so many strains of Welsh and Highland in my ancestry that I am almost a foreigner."

The other enigma is how the Tory Party and the country came to tolerate year after year this bungling, indolent leadership.

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"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 4th Dec.
"YCHOOW"	Belawan, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	10 a.m. 6th Dec.
"SOOCHOW"	Keelung, Yohkohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	Noon 8th Dec.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	10 a.m. 9th Dec.
"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	10 a.m. 9th Dec.
"FOYANG"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	8 a.m. 10th Dec.
"HUPEI"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	10 a.m. 13th Dec.
"SZECHUEN"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	5 p.m. 24th Dec.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"SHENGKING"	Keelung, Yohkohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 p.m. 28th Nov.
"BOKOR"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	29th Nov.
"FUJIAN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	2nd Dec.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	4th Dec.
"SOOCHOW"	Keelung, Yohkohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	4th Dec.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	6th Dec.
"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	7th Dec.
"FOYANG"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	7th Dec.
"HUPEI"	Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Hongkong	9th Dec.

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"TAIPING"	Kure & Kobe	8th Dec.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Kobe	7 a.m. 30th Nov.
"ANKING"	Australia & Taiwan	30th Nov.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	5th Dec.

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SAILINGS TO		
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	29th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	1st Dec.
"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th Dec.
"CLYTONEUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Jan.

## SAILINGS FROM

SAILINGS FROM		
G. "CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool	1st Dec.
S. "ASTYANAX"	do	1st Dec.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	16th Nov.
S. "AENEAS"	do	17th Dec.
G. "ASCANIUS"	do	24th Dec.
S. "AGAPENUS"	5th Dec.	10th Jan. 1953
G. "PYRRIUS"	12th Dec.	10th Jan. 1953
S. "CALCHAS"	18th Dec.	23rd Jan. 1953

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"DONA ALICIA"	5th Dec.
"BATAAN"	21st Dec.



Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.30 a.m. Mon, Thurs. 6.45 a.m. Tues, Fri.	
(Connect at Bangkok with U.A. to Rangoon)		
HK/Hanoi	(DC-4) 6.45 a.m. Tues. 4.45 p.m. Tues.	
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 6.45 a.m. Thurs. 4.15 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Singapore/Batavia	(DC-4) 10.45 a.m. Tues. 6.45 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Manila/Batavia	(DC-3) 7.15 a.m. Tues. 4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	

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**CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8**  
BRANCH OFFICE: 501 Connaught Rd. West: 25875, 32144, 24878



## ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENWYVIS"	U.K. via Singapore, In Port
"BENAVON"	U.K. on or abt. 3rd Dec.
"BENROCH"	U.K. 14th Dec.
"BENVORLICH"	Japan 16th Dec.
"BENRINNES"	U.K. via Singapore, 16th Dec.
"KING MALCOLM"	U.K. via Singapore, 30th Dec.
"BENVENUE"	Japan 7th Jan.

## SAILINGS

	Landing on or abt.
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Havre, London and Hull. K/Wharf
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hull. 7th Dec.
"BENVORLICH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 16th Dec.
"BENROCH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 19th Dec.
"BENRINNES"	Havre, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp. 23rd Dec.
"BENVENUE"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam and Antwerp. 8th Jan.

\* Calls Port Sudan. † Calls Manila and Cebu.  
All vessels accept cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

**W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.**  
Agents. Telephone: 84105.



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## POSITIONS WANTED

RATTAN WORKER urgently needs work in Kowloon. Highly recommended. Ring Holmes, 5792 or write S.P.C., Portland Street Centre, Kowloon.

## TUITION GIVEN

BALLROOM DANCING: "Tap-Dancing" Latin-American dances, new advanced variations start immediately, prepare for Christmas! Tony Wong, 62 Wongmehong Road.

## MISCELLANEOUS

GARDENING BOOK (Daily Express) on how to start a garden. With six generous pictures, flower seeds locally tested. Plant now till January. S. C. M. Post, Hongkong and Kowloon.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per DARDER-WILHELMSEN LINE, M.S. "TRAFALGAR"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at the consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 15th November, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th November, 1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th December, 1952, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1952.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "BENWYVIS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at the consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

(CHINA) LTD.

Agents.

Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1952.

# Malaya Again Has Favourable Balance In Foreign Trade

Singapore, Nov. 27. Malaya again had a favourable balance of trade last month, foreign trade statistics revealed. The balance for October was \$6,500,000 compared with \$4,600,000 for September.

Imports during October at \$202,182,003 were \$9,500,000 less than in September and exports of \$209,700,655 were down by \$7,000,000 compared with September. For the first 10 months of the year, Malaya had a favourable trade balance of just over \$10,000,000. A tendency which continued in October, was for the total overall foreign trade to shrink.

In October the overall foreign trade was \$501,600,000 compared with \$507,000,000 in September and \$704,700,000 in October last year.

Malaya will lose more dollars if the Government's policy of restricting the import of American goods is continued, leading Singapore importers said.

They were commenting on official statistics of Malayan imports of United States goods totalling \$10,000,000 last month, of which \$6,000,000 or nearly 67 per cent came by way of Hongkong.

## FLOW OF CAPITAL

In September, these indirect imports were worth only \$2,399,610.

Importers said that more dollars would be wasted as the public would have to pay more for them.

Ever since the Communists came into power in China, there has been a tendency for

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "ANCHISE"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed at Heli's Wharf between 10 a.m. and Noon on November 29 and December 1, 1952, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, November 29, 1952.

## The Queen To Follow Tradition

London, Nov. 27.

Queen Elizabeth II is presenting two Christmas trees to St Paul's Cathedral. This follows tradition established by her grandfather and father.

As in former years, one tree will be placed inside the Cathedral to be used as centre for offerings of toys, clothes and money for distribution by the Cathedral to needy children and old people.

The other tree will stand outside at the top of the steps. Both trees will be decorated and illuminated. They will be in place on Monday, December 1, and will be illuminated that day during evening services which begin at 4 p.m.

The trees will remain in position until the Feast of the Epiphany on January 6.

Reuter.

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

So Long, Old Pal



## NANCY

What A Cut-Down!

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



# P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

## PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CHUSAN"	31st October	28th November
"CANTON"	13th November	15th December
"CARTIAGE"	11th December	12th Jan. 1953

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CHUSAN"	2nd December	31st December
"CANTON"	19th December	10th Jan. 1953
"CARTIAGE"	10th January	10th February

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

## FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	From U.K.	For
"SUNDA"	7th December	Japan
"SHILLONG"	7th Jan. 1953	Japan
Homewards	Loading	For
"SOMALI"	11th December	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
	13th December	

With liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.  
Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk.  
Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARLA"	due 10th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 12th Dec.	for Singapore, Penang & Chittagong
"SANGOLA"	due 10th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 20th Dec.	for Straits, Rangoon, Calcutta

## P. &amp; O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 8th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 9th Dec.	for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ORNA"	due 10th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 12th Dec.	for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	due 10th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 10th Dec.	for Sandakan, Borneo, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne
"NANKIN"	due 25th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 20th Dec.	for Sandakan, Borneo, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**  
OF HONG KONG LTD.  
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

## FAROUK RELATIVE'S REQUEST

Alexandria, Nov. 27. Riad Ghali, ex-King Farouk's brother-in-law, who married the former Princess Fathia, the ex-King's younger sister, and who is now living in California, has asked the Government to grant him permission to return to Egypt with his wife. Fathia married Ghali, who was a Christian Copt and turned Moslem, against Farouk's will. Ghali and Fathia were banished from Egypt, and Fathia's property, worth over £1,000,000, was placed in Farouk's custody. It is expected that permission for their return will be granted. Furthermore, Farouk's second sister, the beautiful Princess Faiza, may divorce her husband, Mohammed Ali Raouf, a Turkish subject now in Paris, it is rumoured. She married him on orders from Farouk. Princess Faiza was elected president of the Egyptian Red Crescent, and is actively collaborating with the new regime. Farouk disliked Faiza because she was independent and would not bow to his will.

## TO CHECK ARMS SMUGGLING

Bangkok, Nov. 27. The Thai police have decided to set up a customs station at Klongkyl, a road province, near the Indo-Chinese frontier, to check the smuggling of weapons and ammunition from Thailand to neighbouring countries. The station will search every merchant vessel passing through Thai territorial waters. —Frank Press.

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